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All these chapters seem to be preliminary to the final chapter called happiness, or the rule of love, the ideal of citizenship as explained and dilated upon by Pericles in his famous Funeral Speech.

The third section of the book, Economics, is the least well done of the three. The author does insist, however, that the reader remember that all that Athens did in politics and economics was done in a poverty and discomfort, as regards material surroundings which is to us almost incredible. Athens had no budget, no problems of material organization, knew almost nothing of local competition or unemployment, and had as its economic watchword not "progress" but "stability," and producers and traders who ministered not to fashion but to custom. The author speaks of the strong "landed tradition" as a persistent force in the inherited social economy of Greece, and dwells upon the economic predicament of the Greek states when their respective populations reached natural limits necessitating one of two remedies, less people or more food, and upon the adoption of both plans, one entailing colonization and the other commerce and war. The ideas of the author about the growth of private and public ownership are, in the reviewer's judgment, not entirely satisfactory.

The book is, perhaps, rather popular than scholarly, and discursive rather than intensive, but it handles a great deal of material in a most attractive way, and is throughout illuminating and suggestive. It can be recommended to the general reader, with a caution against the author's tendency to idealism. The specialist must read it anyway.

RALPH VAN DEMAN MAGOFFIN.

Annexation, Preferential Trade, and Reciprocity. An Outline of the Canadian Annexation Movement of 1849-1850, with Special Reference to the Question of Preferential Trade and Reciprocity. By CEPHAS D. ALLIN and GEORGE M. JONES. (Toronto: The Musson Book Company Limited n. d. Pp. xii, 398.)

Only four years are covered by Messrs. Allin and Jones's study of the pre-confederation movements in Canada for annexation, preferential trade, and reciprocity with the United States; but these four years were the most eventful of any years in the history of the British North American provinces between the Quebec act of 1791 and confederation

in 1867. Between 1840 and 1846, in the years when Sydenham and Elgin were successively governor-generals, representative and responsible government was conceded by Great Britain to the United Provinces. In 1846 England went on a free trade basis, and an end was thereby made to the old colonial system under which grain, flour and lumber from Canada had received preferential treatment in the ports of Great Britain. This sudden change of policy, due entirely to economic conditions in Great Britain and Ireland, was most disturbing to all the British North American provinces. It was essentially so to Quebec and Ontario and in particular to the export trade of Montreal. Business became stagnant, real estate values declined, and with these conditions the credit of the government of the United Provinces also materially suffered.

Out of these conditions and the resulting political discontent there were developed five distinct movements: (1) an agitation to impel the British government to re-establish the preferential system; (2) a movement for a confederation of all the British North American provinces; (3) a movement for Canadian independence; (4) an agitation in Ontario and Quebec, with its greatest strength in Montreal, for annexation to the United States; and (5) the movement that ultimately resulted in the Elgin-Marcy reciprocity treaty that was in operation from 1854 to 1866. In these years also there was the beginning of the movement for protection to Canadian industries which culminated in the enactment by the legislature of the United Provinces of the Galt and Cayley tariffs of 1848 and 1849, which were the foundation on which Sir John A. Macdonald laid the present day national policy of the Dominion of Canada in 1879.

The history of the movements for preferential trade, annexation and reciprocity from 1846 to 1850 is traced with much interesting detail by Messrs. Allin and Jones. They have worked principally in the newspapers of that period—those of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, as well as those of England; and they have been singularly successful in bringing out the causes which led to these three movements, and as regards annexation where and with what classes in Quebec and Ontario this movement had its greatest strength. No other period in Canadian political and economic history, before confederation or since, has been treated in such detail or with such care as these four eventful years from 1846 to 1850; and since Goldwin Smith published *Canada and the Canadian Question* in 1891, few books on political science or history have been written in Canada

that for permanent value can be compared with Messrs. Allin and Jones's exposition of the political unrest in the British North American Provinces that followed the abrupt termination of the old British colonial system.

E. P.

The Broad Stone of Empire: Problems of Crown Colony Administration with Records of Personal Experience. By SIR CHARLES BRUCE. (London: Macmillan and Co., 1910. Pp. xxxiv 511; viii, 555.)

Under this unusual title we have a fair contribution to the history of British colonial policy and a useful compendium of information regarding administrative questions connected with the government of "Crown Colonies and Places" within the British Empire. The author, a frequent contributor to the literature on these subjects, has drawn in the first place upon his own experience as a colonial administrator of high rank in Mauritius, Ceylon, British Guiana and the Windward Islands. He quotes at great length from his own despatches, from Blue Books, Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute and recent magazine articles, but rarely uses a foot-note. His arrangement is to sketch in about 170 pages the historical development of colonial theory and policy since 1815, concluding with three chapters on the Colonial Office, the Colonial Governor, and Local Government. Then in the latter half of the first and in the second volume a series of special topics receive treatment. At the end are useful appendices, maps and a fair index.

In the historical chapters one interesting statement is that "the dominant influence" in connection with the founding of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1868 "was the direct outcome of the consequences of the Civil War in the United States" (I. p. 147). Unfortunately the evidence and argument as here presented are insufficient. Certainly, however, during the next decade a great change overcame colonial theory particularly with regard to colonies chiefly in the tropics. From the distinction now to be more clearly drawn between colonies trained to self-government and those under direct imperial control the reorganization of the Colonial Office followed. In this connection the author urges the establishment of an advisory Council in England